

**INHALING DEVICE FOR DISPERSING POWDERED MEDICAMENTS
CONTAINED IN A CAPSULE THROUGH THE RESPIRATORY TRACT**

This application is a continuation of U.S. Application
5 Serial No. 10/085,350, filed February 28, 2002, which
claims the benefit of and priority to European Application
No.EP01104548.1, filed March 1, 2001, both applications
incorporated by reference.

10 Technical Field

The present invention relates to an *Inhaling Device* capable
of administering only one dose of powdered medicaments at a
time, to use in Respiratory Therapy and other Diseases
through the topical administration of Medications through
15 the mucous linings of tracheo-bronchial tree and the lungs.

Background art

As the lung is considered to be one of the more effective,
noninvasive route of administration to the systemic
circulation, a number of powdered medications can be used
20 to treat a variety of conditions that accompany a lot of
different diseases. Conditions requiring an inhaler,
particularly in such therapy where can be administered to a
patient on a program of home care, include: (1) infection,
(2) mucous edema, (3) tenacious secretions, (4) foam build-
25 up, (5) bronchospasms, and (6) loss of compliance.

Many useful medicaments, and especially penicillin and
related antibiotics, are subject to substantial or, in some
instances, complete alteration by the stomach juices when
administered orally. Different patients will react
30 differently to the same dosage at different times. On this
account, in past oral dosages was supplemented by checking

blood samples to ascertain how much medicament has found its way into the blood stream, or by parental administration.

Powdered medicaments administered by inhalation are not
5 frequently used for delivery into the systemic circulation, because of various factors that contribute to erratic or difficult-to-achieve blood levels. Whether or not the powder drugs reaches and is retained in pulmonary alveoli depends critically upon particle size. The literature
10 reports that the optimum particle size for penetration into the pulmonary cavity is of the order of $1/2$ to 7 μm .

The general properties given rise to errors of such inhalers in dispensing proper Medicaments are specific directional and velocity characteristics including
15 instability and concentration of the mass of particles administered in a unit volume of air.

Moreover in a definitive clinical setting the patient's inhaling flow can vary significantly. During my research and development I have considered appropriate to test
20 several types of Inhalers with different flow rate in order to develop a novel *Inhaling Device*, which is obviating the above described disadvantage, by effectively and smoothly inhaling one dose of powdered medicaments at a time into the pulmonary tract by the simple inspiration of air by a
25 patient.

Several devices have been developed for the administration of micronized powders of relatively potent drugs, even if, at present, devices capable of dispersing dry powders contained in a capsule are not known at all. The

Norisodrine Sulfate Aerohaler Cartridge (**Abbott**) is an example of such product. In the use of this Aereohaler, inhalation by the patient causes a small ball to strike a cartridge containing the drug. The force of the ball shakes the proper amount of the powder free, permitting its inhalation. Another device, the Spinhaler (**Fisons**), TurboHaler from Astra are propeller-driven device designed to deposit a mixture of lactose and micronized cromolyn sodium into the lung, other devices developed by **Glaxo**, such as Rotahaler, Beclodisk, Diskhaler, Ventodisk and Diskus, all for the administration of powdered drugs for the Respiratory Tract (like Ventolin, Albuterol, Salbritanol, Serevent, etc.) and several other types of these inhalators at present on the market, however most are cumbersome, complicated and expensive.

Consequently, these multi-dose devices have to be reused, whereas for reasons of hygiene and, particularly owing to the difficulty of keeping the mouthpiece clean, it would be proper and more convenient to have available an inhalator which can be disposed after one single use. Additionally present devices often result in problems of obtaining a proper mixture with the air during the transmission of the medication to the breathing portions of the body thereby affecting efficiency of the medicinal mixture.

But even if it's preferable to use this devices just once, the invention that is object of this patent has been realized in two embodiments: the first one is a disposable inhaler, while the second one can be used more times.

Clinical practice patients, who are often elderly people, find it difficult to understand the multi-disk method of loading and administering the dry powdered medicament. The illustrative page enclosed with the medicine, though clear, is nevertheless only theoretical. In synthesis everything is seen as complex and difficult and is thus refused. There is the actual possibility that the medicine is not administered because the patient has not noticed that the loader is empty after several doses. Then there are hygienic needs to clean the mechanism with the special brush, etc.

All this frequently results in the premature abandoning of the medicinal formulation, possibly to return to the spray. This, despite its apparent simplicity of use and rapidity, is liable to constant errors, both on the part of the patient and on the part of the nurses, so the spray is almost always delivered on the tongue and not in the lower respiratory tract, leading to repeated doses, with possible cumulative side effects. The serious matter is that the dry powder preparations are almost unknown even in the hospital environment, where the priority in potency and dignity of the "pill" medicine still exists, as it does outside the hospital.

Disclosure of invention

The elimination of these obstacles which compromise the use of a decisive weapon such as the one object of this invention, is thus desirable. The development of the **Inhaling Device** proposed is needful, to properly dispense powered medicines, and for other similarly interesting

applications with potentially enormous developments which can be hypothesized for other substances such as:

-Agents useful for calcium regulation (e.g., calcitonin, parathyroid hormone, and the like):

- 5 -Analgesic/antipyretics (e.g., aspirin, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, naproxen sodium, buprenorphine hydrochloride, propoxyphene hydrochloride, propoxyphene napsylate, meperidine hydrochloride, hydromorphone hydrochloride, morphine sulfate, oxycodone hydrochloride, codeine phosphate, dihydrocodeine bitartrate, pentazocine hydrochloride, hydrocodone bitartrate, levorphanol tartrate, diflunisal, trolamine salicylate, nalbuphine hydrochloride, mefenamic acid, butorphanol tartrate, choline salicylate, butalbital, phenyltoloxamine citrate, 15 diphenhydramine citrate, methotrimeprazine, cinnamedrine hydrochloride, meprobamate, and the like);

- Antianginal agents (e.g., beta-adrenergic blockers, calcium channel blockers (e.g., nifedipine, diltiazem hydrochloride, and the like), nitrate (e.g., nitroglycerin, 20 isosorbide dinitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate, erythrityl tetranitrate, and the like);

- Antidepressant (e.g., doxepin hydrochloride, amoxapine, trazodone hydrochloride, amitriptyline hydrochloride, maprotiline hydrochloride, phenelzine sulfate, desipramine 25 hydrochloride, nortriptyline hydrochloride, tranylcypromine sulfate, fluoxetine hydrochloride, imipramine hydrochloride, imipramine pamoate, nortriptyline, amitriptyline hydrochloride, isocarboxazid, desipramine

hydrochloride, trimipramine maleate, protriptyline hydrochloride, and the like);

-Antianxiety agents (e.g., lorazepam, buspirone hydrochloride, prazepam, chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride, 5 oxazepam, chlorazepate dipotassium, diazepam, hydroxyzine pamoate, hydroxyzine hydrochloride, alprazolam, droperidol, halazepam, chlormezanone, and the like);

-Antiharrythmics (e.g., bretylium tosylate, esmolol hydrochloride, verapamil hydrochloride, amiodarone, 10 encainide hydrochloride, digoxin, digitoxin, mexiletine hydrochloride, disopyramide phosphate, procainamide hydrochloride, quinidine sulfate, quinidine gluconate, quinidine polygalacturonate, flecainide acetate, tocainide hydrochloride, lidocaine hydrochloride, and the like);

15 -Antiarthritic agents (e.g., phenylbutazone, sulindac, penicillamine, salsalate, piroxicam, azathioprine indomethacin, meclofenamate sodium, gold sodium thiomalate, ketoprofen, auranofin, aurothioglucose, tolmetin sodium and the like);

20 -Antibacterial agents (e.g., amikacin sulfate, aztreonam, chloroamphenicol, chloramphenicol palmitate, chloamphenicol sodium succinate, cirpofloxacin hydrochloride, clindamycin hydrochloride, clindamycin palmitate, clindamycin phosphate, metronidazole, metronidazole hydrochloride, 25 gentamicin sulfate, licomycin hydrochloride, tobramycin sulfate, vancomycin hydrochloride, polymyxin B sulfate, colistimethate sodium, colistin sulfate and the like);

-Anticoagulants (e.g., heparin, heparin sodium, warfarin sodium, and the like);

-Anticonvulsants (e.g., valproic acid, divalproate sodium, phenytoin, phenytoin sodium, clonazepam, primidone, phenobarbital, phenobarbital sodium, carbamazepine, amobarbital sodium, methsuximide, metharbital, mephobarbital, mephenytoin, phensuximide, paramethadione, 5 ethotoin, phenacemide, secobarbital sodium, clorazepate dipotassium, trimethadione, and the like);

-Antidepressant (e.g. doxepin hydrochloride, amoxapine, trazodone hydrochloride, amitriptyline hydrochloride, 10 maprotiline hydrochloride, phenelzine sulfate, desipramine hydrochloride, nortriptyline hydrochloride, tranlycypromine sulfate, fluxetine hydrochloride, doxepin hydrochloride, imipramine hydrochloride, imipramine pamoate, nortriptyline, amitriptyline hydrochloride, isosarboxazid, 15 desipramine hydrochloride, trimipramine maleate, protriptyline hydrochloride, and the like);

-Antifibrinolytic agents (e.g., aminocaproic acid);

-Antifungal agents (e.g., griseofulcin, keloconazole, and the like);

20 -Antigout agents (i.e., colchicine, allopurinol and the like);

-Antihypertensive agents (e.g., trimethaphan camsylate, phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride, pargyline hydrochloride, deserpidine, diazoxide, guanethidine monosulfate, 25 minoxidil, rescinnamine, sodium nitroprusside, rauwolfia serpentina, alseroxylon, phentolamine mesylate, reserpine, and the like);

-Anti-infectives (e.g., GM-CSF);

-Antimanic agents (i.e., lithium carbonate);

-Antimicrobials (e.g., cephalosporins (e.g., cefazolin sodium, cephradine, cefaclor, cephapirin sodium, ceftisoxime sodium, cefoperazone sodium, cefotetan disodium, cefutaxime azotil, cefotaxime sodium, cefadroxil monohydrate, ceftazidime, cephalixin, cephalothin sodium, cephalixin hydrochloride monohydrate, cefamandole nafate, cefoxitin sodium, cefonicid sodium, ceforanide, ceftriaxone sodium, ceftazidime, cefadroxil, cephradine, cefuroxime sodium, ceforanide, ceftraxone sodium, ceftazidime, 5 cefadroxil, cephradine, cefuroxime sodium and the like), penicillins (e.g., ampicillin, amoxicillin, penicillin G benzathine, cyclacillin, ampicillin sodium, penicillin G potassium, penicillin V potassium, piperacillin sodium, oxacillin sodium, bacampicillin hydrochloride, cloxacillin sodium, ticarcillin disodium, azlocillin sodium, carbenicillin indanyl sodium, pinicillin G potassium, penicillin G procaine, methicillin sodium, nafcillin sodium, and the like), erythromycins (e.g. erythromycin ethylsuccinate, erythromycin, erythromycin estolate, 15 erythromycin lactobionate, erythromycin stearate, erythromycin ethylsuccinate, and the like) tetracycline (e.g., tetracycline hydrochloride, doxycycline hyclate, minocycline hydrochloride, and the like), and the like);

-Antimigraine agents (e.g., erotamine tartrate, propanolol hydrochloride, isometheptene mucate, dichloralphenazone, 25 and the like);

-Antinauseant/antiemetics (e.g., meclizine hydrochloride, nabilone, prochlor-perazine, dimenhydrinate, promethazine

hydrochloride, thiethylperazine, scopolamine, and the like);

-Anti-oxidants (e.g., beta-carotene, butylated hydroxynisole, butylated hydroxy-toluene, catalases, coenzyme Q10, glutathione, copper sebacate, folic acid, manganese, retinol, pycnogenol, selenium, superoxide dismutase, lycopene, lipoic acid, acetyl-l-carnitine, N-acetyl cysteine, linoleic acid, vitamins A, B2, B6, B12, C and E, taurine, zinc, adenosine, allicin, aloe, alpha lipoic acid, BHA, BHT, bilirubin, capsaicin, catechin, cysteine, coumarin, curcumin, dimethylglycine, glycine, ferrous fumarate, genistein, ginger, ginkgo biloba, gallates, gluconate, green tea, isoascorbic acid, L-glutamine, L-methyl methionine, L-seleno cysteine, L-seleno methionine, lutein, melatonin, methionine reductase w(Cu-Zn or Mn), N-acyl l-cysteine esters, N-acyl l-methionine esters, poplar bud, procyanidin, pycnogenol, resveratrol, rosmarin, rutin, rutinose, selenium-yeast, seleno cysteine, seleno methionine, silybum marianum, sodium bisulfite, sodium metasulfite, sodium sulfite, sodium thiosulfite, spirulina, sulfuraphane, superoxide dismutase (SOD), taurine, thioglycerol, thiol, thiosorbitol, thiourea, wheat grass, zinc gluconate and the like);

-Antiparkinson agents (e.g., ethosuximide, and the like);

-Antiplatelet agents (e.g., aspirin, empirin, ascriptin, and the like);

-Antistamine/antipruritics (e.g., hydroxyzine hydrochloride, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, chlorpheniramine maleate, brompheniramine maleate,

cyproheptadine hydrochloride, terfenadine, clemastine fumarate, triprolidine hydrochloride, carbinoxamine maleate, diphenylpyraline hydrochloride, phenindamine tartrate, azatadine maleate, tripelennamine hydrochloride, 5 dexchlorpheniramine maleate, methdilazine hydrochloride, trimiprazine tartrate, and the like);

-Antipsychotic agents (e.g., haloperidol, loxapine succinate, loxapine hydroxhlride, thioridazine, thioridazine hydrochloride, thiothixene, fluphenazine 10 hydrochloride, fluphenazine decanoate, fluphenazine enanthate, trifluoperazine hydrochloride, chlorpromazine hydrochloride, perphenazine, lithium citrate, prochlorperazine, and the like);

-Antiulcer/antireflux agents (e.g., famotidine, cimetidine, 15 ranitidine hydrochloride, and the like);

-Antiviral agents (e.g., interferon gamma, zidovudine, amantadine hydrochloride, ribavirin, acyclovir, and the like);

-Bronchiodialators (e.g., sympathomimetics (e.g., 20 epinephrine hydrochloride, metaproterenol sulfate, terbutaline sulfate, isoetharine, isoetharine mesylate, isoetharine hydrochloride, albuterol sulfate, albuterol, bitolterol, mesylate isoproterenol hydrochloride, terbutaline sulfate, epinephrine bitartrate, metaproterenol 25 sulfate, epinephrine, epinephrine bitartrate), anticholinergic agents (e.g., ipratropium bromide), xanthines (e.g. aminophylline, dyphylline, metaproterenol sulfate, aminophylline), mast cell stabilizers (e.g., cromolyn sodium), inhalant cortisteroids (e.g.,

- flurisolidebeclomethasone dipropionate, beclomethasone dipropionate monohydrate), salbutamol, beclomethasone dipropionate monohydrate), salbutamol, beclomethasone dipropionate (BDP), ipratropium bromide, budesonide, ketotifen, salmeterol, xinafoate, terbutaline sulfate, triamcinolone, theophylline, nedocromil sodium, metaproterenol sulfate, albuterol, flunisolide, and the like);
- Hemorheologic agents (e.g., pentoxifylline);
- 10 -Hypoglycemic agents (e.g., human insulin, purified beef insulin, purified pork insulin, glyburide, chlorpropamide, glipizide, totalbutamide, tolazamide, and the like);
- Hypolipidemic agents (e.g. clofibrate, dextrothyroxine sodium, probucol, lovastatin, niacin, and the like);
- 15 -Hormones (e.g., androgens (e.g., danazol, testosterone cypionate, fluoxymesterone, ethyltestosterone, testosterone enanthate, methyltestosterone, fluoxymesterone, testosterone cypionate), estrogens (e.g., estradiol, estropipate, conjugated estrogens), progestins (e.g.methoxyprogesterone acetate, norethindrone acetate), corticosteroids (e.g. triamcinolone, betamethasone, betamethasone sodium phosphate, dexamethasone, dexamethasone sodium phosphate, dexamethasone acetate, prednisone, methylprednisolone acetate suspension, triamcinolone acetonide,
- 20 methylprednisolone, prednisolone sodium phosphate methylprednisolone sodium succinate, hydrocortisone sodium succinate, methylprednisolone sodium succinate, triamcinolone hexacetonide, hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone cypionate, prednisolone, fluorocortisone acetate,
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paramethasone acetate, prednisolone tebutate, prednisolone acetate, prednisolone sodium phosphate, hydrocortisone sodium succinate, and the like), thyroid hormones (e.g., levothyroxine sodium) and the like;

5 -Nucleic acids (e.g., sense or anti-nucleic acids encoding any protein suitable for delivery by inhalation, including the proteins described herein, and the like);

-Proteins (e.g., DNase, alginase, superoxide dismutase, lipase, and the like);

10 -Sedatives/hypnotic (e.g., ergotamine tartrate, propanol hydrochloride, isometheptene mucate, dichloralphenazone, and the like);

-Thrombolytic agents (e.g., urokinase, streptokinase, alteplase, and the like).

15 Additional agents contemplated for delivery employing the invention inhalation device and methods described herein include agents useful for the treatment of diabetes (e.g., activin, glucagon, insulin, somatostatin, proinsulin, amylin, and the like), carcinomas (e.g., taxol, 20 interleukin-1, interleukin-2, (especially useful for treatment of renal carcinoma), and the like, as well as leuprolide acetate, LHRH analogs (such as nafarelin acetate), and the like, which are especially useful for the treatment of prostatic carcinoma), endometriosis (e.g., 25 LHRH analogs), uterine contraction (e.g., oxytocin), diuresis (e.g., vasopressin), cystic fibrosis (e.g., DNase (i.e., deoxyribonuclease), SLPI, and the like), neutropenia (e.g., G-CSF), lung cancer (e.g., beta 1-interferon), respiratory disorders (e.g. superoxide dismutase), RDS

(e.g., surfactants, optionally including apoproteins), and the like.

Presently preferred indications which can be treated employing the invention inhalation device and methods described herein include diabetes, carcinomas (e.g.,
5 prostatic carcinomas), bone disease (via calcium regulation), cystic fibrosis and breathing disorders (employing bronchodilators), and the like.

Accordingly, there exists a definite need for a tiny
10 disposable dry powder pharmaceutical delivery device that can use many different powdered pharmaceuticals, which can safely stored to maintain stability until dispensing, without any loss of uptake efficiency due to its advanced design, or to excessive absorption within the mouth or
15 throat. There is a further need for such a device to be conveniently disposable without being overly expensive. The present invention satisfies these needs and provides further related advantages.

A further advantage of the device of the present invention
20 may be represented by an additional protective factor constituted by reduction of oral mycosis, notoriously correlated with the fact that the spray is nearly always deposited in the area of the tongue and oropharynx, also as a result of the backwards direction of the spray itself.
25 This is eliminated with the optimal micronization obtained with the disposable method.

The clinical, pharmacological, economic and finally the social advantages can be anticipated together with the co-operation of the patient (it is sufficient to consider the

reduction of anxiety due to the easiness to use the device, the fact that the patient no longer needs the assistance of members of the family, with the reduction of injections, and with lower hospitalization required, etc.).

5 From studies made by the inventors and from specialist practitioners, as well as from the exchanging of experiences with general practitioners who are called to put into practice the prescriptions of the pneumologist, the therapy with such deficient multi-dose inhalators tends
10 to limit itself, whereas it would be desirable to consider it as a separate and autonomous entity as compared to the aerosol which is often confused with the ready-to-use type. In fact from this point of view it is overtaken by old systemic medicines (theophylline) which thanks to their
15 necessary regular use space from the B2-stimulants, because they manage to impose a constant and observed rule which is easy to understand.

Therefore the desire of the specialist, but also and especially of the general practitioners to have these
20 potent and precise arms available springs from the above, but with less complexity of use, in order to widen the base of subjects who are the potential users and beneficiaries. Theoretically possibilities spring from analytical reflection and although they come from someone who does not
25 by profession program company strategies and methods, they offer nevertheless serious and concerned criticism.

In my opinion these solutions are represented by the total upending of the concept of administration, where first of all the interest compliance and serenity of the patient is

favoured (many speak of anxiety in complex manoeuvres) where he is called to execute the minimum number of actions possible and with a strong temporal and material connotation, i.e. with a precise identification of the act performed in the same way as the taking of any pill, with the result of the exact perception of the completed event (let us not forget that the patient often doubts that he has correctly administered the medicine via aerosol). Consequently there is a strong concentration of faith in the act itself, which as well as scientific becomes "magical", therefore saving and above all worthy of faithfulness.

The regular imposition of the right doses is not the least of the advantages of the methodologies in question. The possibility of lower production costs and the better perception of results by the prescribing doctor, and hence the increase of confidence in the medicinal formulation, is another advantage of the methodology which cannot be ignored.

The use of the breath-activated inhaler of the present invention is extremely simple, foolproof, and the user will easily achieve maximum control of his health, instead the more complicated models available on the market, anyone using them will be given extensive training for its use.

Nevertheless it is generally estimated that with the standard inhaler only about ten per cent (10%) of the inhaler drug actually reaches the lungs, the remaining ninety per cent (90%) is deposited on the lining of the mouth and throat, and when relief is not forthcoming, the

inhaler use tends to quick press for another dose of the drug. Using such inhalers too often is likely, under certain circumstances to have serious unpleasant side effects, such as mild irritation in the throat, dysphonia, nausea, jitteriness, indigestion, gastric reflux, insomnia, thrush, hoarseness, coughing, oropharyngeal candidiasis, etc.

The use of the *Inhaler* proposed by the present invention through the respiratory tract may provide an efficient means of administering dry powder medicaments such as vasoconstrictors, antihistaminics, antispasmodics, antipeptics, antibronchiolitis, B2-stimulants-corticosteroids, antivirals, antifungals, antioxidants, antileukotrienes, antiallergens, antibiotics, human proteins, peptides, etc., which will generally requires a smaller dosage than would be necessary if the drug were given systematically, infection is often accompanied by one or more of the five other conditions cited above.

The principal purpose of the present invention is to provide an ***Inhaling Device*** for dispensing only one dose of powdered medicaments at a time into the *Respiratory Tract* and is intended to be easy to use, inexpensive and then be thrown away when it has served its purpose, even if, in a second embodiment of this invention, it can be used more times.

The present invention relates to an *Inhaling Device* suitable for delivery, via the respiratory tract, therapeutic medication and includes among its objects and advantages increased convenience in medication with dry

medicaments in powder form, especially with respect to accuracy of dosage and accurate placement of the drug.

The inhaler object of this invention is useful also with antibiotics, steroids and other difficulty soluble compounds. Problems associated with the formulation of this drug include aggregation, caking, particle-size growth and often clogging, which using the present *Inhaler* is completely avoided.

It has been discovered that the use of the Inhaler of the present invention for dispensing powdered medicaments available in the form of fine powders, can be practiced to cause effective therapeutic effect. It is also possible to combine the general treatment thus resulting with high local concentration of the same medicament in the respiratory tract.

Solid inhalation therapy is of value in connection with many therapeutic agents, including antiseptic bronchiolytics, and vaso-constrictors, and is indicated for at least some of the known anti-histamine drugs.

Many therapeutic agents which are water soluble, will be found effective by solid inhalation, by both the effect and the degree of effectiveness need to be established by specific test in connection with each substance.

Many ingredients can be added as Membrane Permeation Inhaler to the Drug formulations to increase their barrier permeability, but the preferred one and most effective is lactose.

Accordingly, the present invention will succeed in obtaining such constancy by providing a device which is to

be utilized by the patient by breathing in, in a simple, substantially normal way. Utilized the energy of the air flowing through the device to deliver into the lining a single dose of powdered medicaments at a time, which charge
5 is delivered quickly, shortly after inhalation begins, and finds its way to its resting place. Thus the device itself and the body passages first receiving the stream of air are thoroughly swept and scavenged with pure air during a major portion of the breathing-in process. I have found that
10 administration in this way not only contributes to deep penetration of the medicament, but that it becomes unnecessary to pulverize or micronize the medicament into a true smoke. The use of larger particle tends to increase the reliability with which a uniform fraction of the
15 material will pass on through the body passages first receiving the stream without getting caught on the moist walls.

With the *Inhaler* proposed by the present invention the absorption is virtually as rapid as the drug can be
20 delivered into the alveoli of the lungs, since the alveolar and vascular epithelial membranes are quite permeable, blood flow is abundant, and there is a very large surface for absorption.

It is an object of this invention to provide an extremely
25 simple device which is sturdy, dependable, reliable, fool-proof and which will maintain its characteristics for a long period so that if a considerable time about elapse between the original manufacture of the item and its

utilization, the therapeutic efficacy of the drug will remain comparatively undiminished.

This invention makes possible to dispense any type of powdered drugs which are at all times completely under the control of the user. It will thus be seen that the invention provides a simple and convenient means of dispensing powdered drugs, and it is capable of extremely wide applications.

The *Inhaling Device* of this invention can be manufactured quite easily using means of injection mouldings well known in the art, thereby affecting substantial cost reduction in manufacturing the device without adversely affecting the medicament administration inhalation.

With this and other objects in view the invention consists in the details of an inexpensive but efficient inhalator, convenient and easy to use and of low cost to the user so that the device may be discarded following the single administration of the contained medicament.

As can you see from the drawings included, the concept in question is carried out through the use of disposable administration devices which can be adapted in their dimensions, external aspect and internal and external conformation: however, all the devices follow the logic of a single and exact dose of medicine in a container made of plastic, or other appropriate material which can also be biodegradable, and suitable for inhalation, thanks to its conformation.

An *Inhaling Device* for dispersing through the respiratory tract only one dose of powdered medicaments contained in a capsule at a time, according to the invention, comprises:

- 5 - means to hold the capsule (4) with a compartment (13), located inside the cover or inside the chamber close to it, into which the capsule is inserted for about half its length and is held still during the operation of incision so as to guarantee the dispersion of the powder it contains;
- 10 - means to split the capsule, with a cutting element equipped, on one end, with a blade and/or point;
- means to release the powder contained in the capsule, with a body formed by one or more chambers (1) (2) that contain the capsule and the cutting device, connected to
15 a chamber (3) set to hold the powder produced after the breakage of the capsule;
- means to hold the pieces of the case of the capsule, after it has been split, and to prevent the powder from aggregating, with a reservoir (11) having a series of
20 slots on its walls that hold the bigger pieces inside, while letting the powder enter the chamber (12);
- means to deliver the powder of the capsule released into the lower chamber of the inhaler, with a mouthpiece (16) from which the user can inhale the powder;
- 25 - optional means to filter the powdered drug, in the portion immediately before the final part of the opening of the inhaler, with a porous filter (17) capable of holding any possible piece of the drug not completely pulverized.

Conveniently, with reference to Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, the capsule is cut by the point connected to the cover, which moves up and down by means of a spring. This system comprises:

- 5 - means to hold and split a capsule (4) and then release the powder it contained, with a body consisting of a chamber (1), equipped with a cover (5) at one end, and a chamber (2) at the opposite end, which is connected to said chamber (1) and is closed at the bottom by a chamber
10 (3) connected to said chamber (2);
- means to hold the capsule inside said chamber (2), with an open compartment (13) into which the capsule (4) is placed, resting on the circular groove of said compartment (13), and filling the hollow portion (10) of
15 the chamber (2);
- means to hold the pieces of the case of the capsule (4), after it has been split, and to prevent the powder from aggregating, with a grid reservoir (11) having a series of slots on its walls that hold the bigger pieces inside,
20 while letting the powder pass through;
- means to close the container comprising the capsule, with a cover (5) which enters the chamber (1) and has two outer protrusions (14a, 14b) on its walls that stop under the inner protrusions (15a, 15b) of the chamber (1),
25 preventing the cover from accidentally escaping from its place;
- means to allow the cover (5) to move perpendicularly to the capsule (4) till the stop of said protrusions, with a spring (6) inside the chamber (1), which touches the

outer edge of the hollow portion (10) on its lower side and the inner surface of the cover on its upper side;

- means to split the capsule (4), with said cover (5) having inside a pointed element (7) that passes through the elastic spring (6); when the cover (5) is pressed, it will perforate the capsule (4) placed into the hollow portion (10), releasing its powder into the chamber (12) and holding the pieces of the case in the reservoir (11);

- means to deliver the powder of the capsule (4) released into the chamber (12), with a mouthpiece (16) from which the user can inhale the powder.

Conveniently, with reference to Fig. 1, the capsule (4) is located inside the compartment (13) in the hollow portion (10) in a horizontal position, while the cover (5) is in a vertical position; in this way, the element (7) will perforate the capsule (4) with its point (8), when the cover (5) is pressed down, in a vertical and perpendicular direction towards the capsule.

Conveniently, with reference to Fig. 3, the capsule (4) is located inside the compartment (13) in the hollow portion (10) in a vertical position, while the cover (5) is in a horizontal position; in this way, the element (7) will perforate the capsule (4) with its point (8), when the cover (5) is pressed laterally, in a horizontal and perpendicular direction towards the capsule.

Conveniently, in the above-illustrated solutions, the incision of the capsule releases the powder into the chamber (12) below, after it has been filtered by the reservoir (11).

Conveniently, with reference to the above figures, the body of the inhaler is formed by three parts that can be assembled each other: the chambers (1) and (2), and the chamber (3), besides a cover (5) that enters the chamber (1). Such a conformation facilitates the manufacturing and assembling of this device, considerably reducing the costs of the mass production.

Conveniently, with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 the operation of incision of the capsule and the consequent inhalation of the powdered drug by the user, can be easily performed using just one hand: in particular, it's sufficient to keep the inhaler with your right hand, place your thumb under the base of the inhaler supporting it, and press the cover with your forefinger, so as to perforate the capsule; then you place the device into your mouth and inhale the powdered drug.

Conveniently, with reference to Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, the capsule is cut by means of the rotation of the cover of the inhaler. This system comprises:

- 20 - means to hold and split a capsule (4) and then release the powdered drug it contained, with a body consisting of a single chamber (1) in a horizontal position, equipped with an opening on the top, and closed at the bottom by a chamber (3) connected to it, so forming a single element;
- 25 - means to hold the capsule inside the chamber (1), with an open compartment (13) into which the capsule (4) is placed in a horizontal position, resting on the circular groove of said compartment (13);

- means to hold the pieces of the case of the capsule (4), after it has been split, and to prevent the powder from aggregating, with a reservoir (11), under the division point of the capsule, having a series of slots on its walls that hold the bigger pieces inside, while letting the powder pass through;
- means to close the container (1) comprising the capsule, with a cover (2K) that closes the upper end of the chamber (1) and has two outer protrusions (14a, 14b) on its walls that stop under the inner protrusions (15a, 15b) of the horizontal chamber (1), preventing the cover (2K) from accidentally escaping from its place;
- means to split the capsule (4), with a thin blade element (4K), connected to the cover (2K) and attached to its inner edge;
- means to allow the cover (2K) to rotate, thanks to the circular shape of the same cover (2k) and the chamber (1), so as to split the capsule (4) with a simple rotation of the cover, in any direction, till the element (4K) reaches and cuts the capsule (4);
- means to deliver the powder of the capsule (4) released into the chamber (3), with a mouthpiece (16) from which the user can inhale the powdered drug.

Conveniently, the blade element (4k) is connected and perpendicular to the cover (2K) and to the capsule (4), so that, as it rotates following the rotation of the cover, it will cut part of the case of the capsule, removing it and letting the powder and the pieces of the same case fall

into the reservoir (11) below, which lets only the powder enter the chamber (12) in order to be inhaled.

Conveniently, with reference to the above figures, the body of the inhaler is formed by two parts that can be assembled each other: the chambers (1) and (3), connected each other, besides the cover (2K) that enters the horizontal chamber (1). Such a conformation facilitates the manufacturing and assembling of this device, considerably reducing the costs of production.

Conveniently, with reference to the above figures, the operation of incision of the capsule and the consequent inhalation of the powdered drug by the user, can be easily performed by keeping the inhaler with one of your hands, and rotating the cover (2K) with the other one, until the blade element (4K) connected to the cover (2K) touches the lower part of the capsule (4); then you place the device into your mouth and inhale the powdered drug.

Conveniently, with reference to the above figures, the capsule (4) is inserted by the side wall of the chamber (1) into the suitable compartment (13), in a horizontal position. In order to prevent the capsule (4) from moving from its place, the lower edge of the cover (2K) has two outer protrusions (14a, 14b) on its walls that stop under the inner protrusions (15a, 15b) of the horizontal chamber (1), preventing the cover (2K) from accidentally escaping from its place and, at the same time, ensuring a greater stability of the capsule (4) during the operation of its incision.

Conveniently, with reference to Figs. 12, 13, 14, 14B, 15, 16 and 17, the capsule is split by means of a cutting element that moves inside the unique horizontal chamber. This system comprises:

- 5 - means to hold a capsule and then release the powder it contained, with a body consisting of a single chamber (1) in a horizontal position, equipped with an opening on the top, and connected at the bottom to a chamber (3) locked to it;
- 10 - means to hold the capsule inside the only horizontal chamber (1), with an upper open compartment (13) into which the capsule (4) is placed in a vertical position, resting on the circular groove of said compartment (13);
- means to hold the pieces of the case of the capsule (4),
- 15 after it has been split, and to prevent the powder from aggregating, with a grid reservoir (11) below;
- means to split the capsule (4), with a cutting element (7G), located inside the horizontal chamber (1), which
- 20 comprises a system of two circular holes (8G) holding the lower part of the capsule (4) and having a vertical axis that coincides with the one of the inhaler;
- means to allow the cutting element (7G) to move, with a rotating hinge at the end of the same element (7G) connected to an inner corner of the chamber (1), so that
- 25 by pressing with a finger on the end portion (12G) of the cutting element (7G), it splits the capsule (4) in a horizontal direction, causing the dispersion of the powdered drug that will be later inhaled by the user;

- means to deliver the powder of the capsule (4) released into the chamber (12), with a mouthpiece (16) from which the user can inhale the powder.

- Conveniently, by pressing the end portion (12G) of the cutting element (7G), the hole (8G), which has a cutting inner perimeter and comprises a part of the capsule (4), moves in a horizontal direction, so that it removes the lower part of the case, letting the powder fall into the reservoir (11) below, together with the pieces of the case.
- 10 Conveniently, with reference to the above-illustrated practical solution, the cover is fixed and the capsule is inserted in a vertical position into the compartment (13) inside the cover, through a notch (3G) on the upper part of the cover.
- 15 Conveniently, with reference to Fig. 16, the hole (8G) of the cutting element (7G) that must split the capsule (4) located into the specific compartment (13), is formed by two circular holes of different diameter, having corresponding vertical axis with each other and with the
- 20 vertical axis of the inhaler. The diameter of the hole (8a) on the upper part of the element (7G) is suitably smaller than the diameter of the hole (8b) on the lower part of the element (7G). This ensure a greater stability of the capsule (4) during the operation of its incision by means
- 25 of the rotation of the element (7G); all that involves a complete dispersion of the powdered drug, preventing the capsule from moving upwards and consequently losing powder from the upper notch (3G) of the chamber (1).

Conveniently, with reference to the above figures, the body of the inhaler is formed by two parts that can be assembled each other: the chambers (1) and (3), connected each other, besides a cover (4G) that perfectly enters, by its lower edge, the horizontal chamber (1). Such a conformation facilitates the manufacturing and assembling of this device, considerably reducing the costs of production.

Conveniently, with reference to the above figures, the operation of incision of the capsule (4) and the consequent inhalation of the powdered drug by the user, can be easily performed by keeping the inhaler with one of your hands, and making the cutting element (7G) move with the other one, so that you press with your thumb on the end portion (12G) causing the element (7G) rotate around the fixed point (9G) where a rotating hinge is located.

Conveniently, the rotation of the element (7G) allows the system of the holes (8G) to split the capsule (4) and release the powdered drug; then you place the device into your mouth and inhale the powdered drug.

Conveniently, with reference to the above figures, the cutting element (7G) is made of plastic or other suitable material ensuring the necessary stiffness, so that it's sufficient a moderate force to split the capsule by means of the rotation of the cutting element.

Conveniently, with reference to Figs. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, the capsule is cut by means of the rotation of the cover of the inhaler. This system comprises:

- means to hold a capsule (4) and then release the powder it contained, with a body consisting of a chamber (1) in

a horizontal position, equipped with an opening on the top and closed at the bottom by a chamber (3) connected to it. The horizontal chamber is closed on the top by a cover (3H) that comprises a compartment (13) of circular shape, inside which the capsule (4) is directly placed in a vertical position,;

5 - means to hold the capsule inside said cover (3H), with an open compartment (13), of circular shape, placed directly inside the cover (3H), into which the capsule (4) is placed, resting on the circular groove of said compartment (13);

10 - means to hold the pieces of the case of the capsule (4), after it has been split, and to prevent the powder from aggregating, with a reservoir (11) having a series of slots on its walls that hold the bigger pieces inside, while letting the powder pass through;

15 - means to close the container (1), with a cover (3H), which holds the capsule (4) and closes the horizontal chamber (1), having two outer protrusions (12a, 12b) on its walls that stop under the inner protrusions (13a, 13b) of the chamber (1), preventing the cover (3H) from accidentally escaping from its place;

20 - means to allow the cover (3H) to rotate, thanks to the circular shape of the same cover (3H) and the chamber (1), so as to split the capsule (4) with a simple rotation of the cover, in any direction, till a blade element (8H) reaches and cuts the capsule (4);

25 - means to split the capsule (4), with an element (6H), consisting of a circular plate comprising a hole (7H),

whose vertical axis is laterally moved from the one of the inhaler, which holds the lower part of the capsule (4), so that, by rotating said element (6H), the blade (8H) below cuts the lower part of the capsule (4);

- 5 - means to filter the powder and the pieces of the case, with a reservoir (11) under the division point;
- means to deliver the powder of the capsule released into the chamber (12), with a mouthpiece (16) from which the user can inhale the powder.

10 Conveniently, the lower part of the capsule (4) is inserted both into the hole of the element (6H) and into the corresponding hole below (7H) of the blade element (8H), which has a cutting inner circumference, so that, as the element (6H) rotates, while the blade element (8H) below is
15 fixed, it will remove the lower part of the capsule (4), letting the powder fall into the reservoir.

Conveniently, the rotation of the cover (3H) permits the incision of the capsule (4); in this case, the capsule (4) remains in the specific compartment (13) that holds its
20 upper part still, while its lower part is cut by the hole (7H) where it is inserted, following the rotation of the same cover.

Conveniently, with reference to the above figures, the capsule is directly inserted by the upper edge of the cover
25 (3H), in a vertical position, corresponding to the external edge of the same cover (3H). In order to prevent the capsule (4) from moving from its place, the lower edge of the cover (3H) has two outer protrusions (12a, 12b) on its walls that stop under the inner protrusions (13a, 13b) of

the horizontal chamber (1), preventing the cover (3H) from accidentally escaping from its place and, at the same time, ensuring a greater stability of the capsule (4) during the operation of its incision.

5 Conveniently, with reference to the above figures, the body of the inhaler is formed by two parts that can be assembled each other: the chambers (1) and (2), connected each other, besides a cover (3H) that enters the horizontal chamber (1). Such a conformation facilitates the manufacturing and
10 assembling of this device, considerably reducing the costs of production.

Conveniently, with reference to the above figures, the operation of incision of the capsule and the consequent inhalation of the powdered drug by the user, can be easily
15 performed by keeping the inhaler with one of your hands, and rotating the cover (3H) with the other one, until the element (6H) connected to the cover (3H) touches the lower part of the capsule (4); then you place the device into your mouth and inhale the powdered drug.

20 An accessory can be conveniently provided (Fig. 23): it's made of rubber or other suitable material and must be placed over the mouthpiece (16) of the inhaler, where it is locked thanks to its protrusion (22). In this way, the user inhales the powder from its opening (21) and substitutes
25 the covering after each use.

This device has such a size that allows it to be conveniently and easily carried in a handbag or even in your pocket. In a practical example, it is about 39 mm long and 29 mm high.

Conveniently, such a device can simplify and reduce the operations that must be performed for the inhalation of the powdered drug by the user; in particular, the shape and the position of the various chambers of the invention allow the user to perform the operation of incision of the capsule and the consequent inhalation of the powdered drug with a single hand, using a single finger to cause the incision of the capsule, a different finger according to each different solution. With the rest of the hand, he/she places the device into his/her mouth and inhales the powdered drug.

Conveniently, the powder released into the device is inhaled by the user by placing the outer end of the chamber, opposite to the grid reservoir, into his/her mouth and breathing in, so that the powder coming out from the opening enters the mouth and reaches the lungs.

Conveniently, this device is made of plastic material and should be thrown away after each use, so as to guarantee the greatest comfort.

Conveniently, this invention may also be used more times; in this solution, in order to ensure the greatest hygiene, it's possible to provide it with an accessory connecting the inhaler to the user's mouth, which must be substituted after each use.

Conveniently, under the housing portion of the capsule, a reservoir is provided, with a series of slots on its walls and a grid shape, which allows the pieces of the case of the capsule to remain inside the reservoir. Said reservoir has the important function to prevent the powder from aggregating in a humid atmosphere, obstructing in this way

its dispersion into the chamber and the consequent inhalation by the user.

Conveniently, the spring (6) is made of metal, plastic or other suitable material ensuring the right flexibility, so that it's sufficient a moderate pressure to make it move.

Conveniently, in order to prevent the capsule (4) from moving from its place, and ensure a greater stability of the spring (6), a pair of fingers (16a) and (16b) are placed above or on one side of the capsule, accordingly to its horizontal or vertical position, consisting of a circular bend resting on the outer edge of the hollow portion (10) and a central hole allowing the point (8) of the cutting element (7) to pass through.

Conveniently, with reference to the figures of Tables 3/7 and 5/7, the cutting element is made of plastic or other suitable material ensuring the necessary stiffness, so that it's sufficient a moderate force to split the capsule by means of the rotation of the cover.

Conveniently, with reference to the figures of Tables 3/7 and 5/7, the cover can be totally pulled out from the horizontal chamber (1), so permitting to substitute the old capsule with a new one, in the case this device might be used more times.

Furthermore to obviate the above described disadvantages of the Inhalers of the prior art, the inventor developed the present "Inhaling Device for dispersing through the respiratory tract one dose of powdered medicaments

contained in a capsule", providing the following advantages:

- Easy to use, relieving the patient of mental tension and anxiety regarding the mode of administration and the immediate check of the completed operation.
- Placebo effect advantage for the patient deriving from the psychological tranquillisation due to the simplicity of the method of administration, this being particularly relevant on old age patients.
- 10 • Guarantee of the correct dosage and achievement of the therapeutic result, not only to benefit illiterate and elderly patients, but children too.
- Optimum of the dispensing method due to its simplicity, dependability, reliability, fool-proof, and manufacturing low cost.
- 15 • Will be discarded following the administration of the contained drug, avoiding the hygiene problems of the Multi-dose Devices which after the first time of its use can be bacteria contaminated and are easily soiled and subject to blockage.
- 20 • Elimination of various Doctors reservations, which currently are not very much in favour to preserve extensively the use of powdered drugs through the use of inhalers.
- 25 • Avoiding patient education and extensive training in how to use them, particularly for chronic therapies (many patients have difficulty with inhalers that require more than one step).

- Efficacious and ready to be used with most powdered medicines, just to mention few but not limited to: antibiotics, mucolitics, antioxidants, hormone, vaccines, corticosteroids, etc., which are still not prescribed via inhalations due to lack of efficient devices and cultural instruction.
- Elimination of the confusion between long-acting and ready-to-use medicines.
- Resolution of the problem of patient co-operation.
- Eye appealing and very small.

Moreover, the *Inhaling Device* in question eliminates manual problems, problems of maintenance, hygiene, comprehension, mistaken use and psychological conditions, and there is no doubt that the *Inhaling Device* of the present invention is the most uncomplicated and efficient method available for delivery powdered medicaments via the respiratory tract.

On the basis of what is stated, considering that the *Inhaling Device* is specifically dedicated to clinical use in the administration of powdered medicines which carry out their action locally on the respiratory tract or through the lung as noninvasive route of administration to the systemic circulation, it is held that this mechanism is capable of eliminating difficulties and uncertainty due to current methods of administration.

25 INHALING DEVICE PERFORMANCE DATA TEST

According to the present state of the art for testing the efficiency of inhalers, I carried out representative tests comparing the Device of the present invention with several inhalers of the prior art.

My research for the experimental test has included basic scientific foundation of inhalation and applied aerosol science, comparative respiratory tract anatomy and physiology, inhalation exposure technique, selection of endpoints including applicable regulations and guidelines previously published by scientific literature to find a simple inhalation testing procedure to fulfil the assigned tasks to evaluate the efficiency of the *Inhaling Device* and to provide a foundation of my invention. The result ascertained by experiments of the rate of powdered drug scattered for the inhalers are shown in Table 1.

COMPARISONS OF SCATTERING PROPERTY BETWEEN DRY POWDER INHALERS

Dry Powder	# of	Rate of Dry	Rate of Dry	Rate of Scattered
Inhalers	Units	Powder	Powder	Dry Powder
(D.P.I.)		remaining	remaining	(%)
		in Inhaler	in Capsule	
		(%)	(%)	
D.P.I. of				
this invention	6	5.7±1	0.3±1	94.0±1
D.P.I. of				
Prior Art	6	18.8±1	3.1±1	78.1±1

Table 1

As appears evident from Table 1 each of the *Inhaling Device* of the present invention has a very excellent scattering performance with very low rate of powdered drug remaining in the Inhalers, compared with the prior art.

5 Thus, the present invention consists of an inhaler capable of administering powdered medicaments contained in a capsule. It is formed by a compartment housing the capsule, inside the cover or the body of the inhaler, and a cutting
10 element, inside the same cover or the body. Said element cuts or perforates the capsule, releasing the substance it contained. The powder falls into a grid reservoir below that holds the pieces of the case end lets only the powder pass through. Once the capsule is inserted into the
15 compartment, it will be sufficient to activate the cutting device, then place the mouthpiece into the mouth and breathe in, so that the powdered substance dispersed into the chamber can reach the lungs. Said inhaler may be equipped with disposable accessories to be placed into the
20 mouth, otherwise may be used with specific accessories for inhaling the substances also by the nose.

While a particular form of the invention has been illustrated and described, it will be apparent that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit
25 and scope of the invention. Thus, although the invention has been described in detail with reference to preferred embodiments, those having ordinary skill in the art appreciate that various modification can be made without departing from the invention.

30 It is specified that the appearance and the basis conformation of the object described is indicative, other

advantages of the device will appear to those skilled in the art from the containing of the appended drawings.

It will be readily appreciated that the forms of the invention described above are intended for purposes of
5 illustration only, and numerous changes in the details of construction and materials employed may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

Brief description of drawings

- Figs. 1 and 2 show respectively the side sectional view and the frontal view of the inhaler in the first embodiment. The device is formed by a vertical chamber (1) equipped with an opening on the top, and a horizontal chamber (2) at the opposite end, which is connected and perpendicular to the vertical chamber (1) and is closed at the bottom by a chamber (3) locked to it; the vertical chamber (1) is closed on the top by a cover (5) that can move in a vertical direction, thanks to an elastic spring (6), so permitting the incision of the capsule (4) by means of a pointed element (8) fixed at the end of a rectangular support (7) connected to the cover (5). The capsule (4) is cut by means of said cover (5), which comprises a rectangular support (7), connected to the same cover (5) and having a pointed element (8) that passes through the spring (6). When the cover (5) is pressed downwards, it will perforate the capsule (4) placed into the specific compartment (13) of the horizontal chamber (2). Consequently, the pieces of the case remain in the reservoir (11), while the powdered drug is released into the chamber (12) and then inhaled by the user through the mouthpiece (16). The chamber (3) comprises, in the portion immediately before the final part of the mouthpiece (16) of the inhaler, a porous filter (17) capable of holding any possible piece of the drug not completely pulverized, so preventing their inhalation by the user. In order to ensure a greater stability of the spring (6) and to prevent the capsule

(4) from moving from its compartment (13), fingers (16a) and (16b) are placed in a horizontal position above the capsule (4), consisting of a circular bend, resting on the outer edge of the hollow portion (10), and a central hole allowing the pointed element (8) to pass through the opening (9). The vertical movement of the cover (5) makes its upper part run downwards pressing the spring (6) and making the point (8) of the cutting element (7) perforate the capsule (4); by releasing the cover (5), it comes back in its initial position, by stopping upwards where its external upper protrusions (14a, 14b) meet the internal protrusions (15a, 15b) of the chamber (1).

- Figs. 3 and 4 show respectively the side sectional view and the frontal view of the inhaler in a solution that is conceptually similar to the one described in Figs. 1 and 2, but in this embodiment, the device is formed by two chambers, exchanged each other and respectively turned of 90° compared to the previous embodiment. The horizontal chamber (1) is equipped with an opening on one end, and a vertical chamber (2) at the opposite end, which is connected and perpendicular to the horizontal chamber (1) and is closed at the bottom by a chamber (3) connected to it; the horizontal chamber (1) is closed on one of its sides by a cover (5) that can move in a horizontal direction, thanks to an elastic spring (6), so permitting the incision of the capsule (4) by means of a pointed element (8) fixed at the end of a rectangular support (7) connected to the cover (5). The capsule (4) is cut by means of said cover (5), which comprises a rectangular

support (7), connected to the same cover (5) and having a pointed element (8) that passes through the spring (6). When the cover (5) is pressed by one side, it will perforate the capsule (4) placed inside the vertical chamber (2). Consequently, the pieces of the case remain inside the reservoir (11), while the powder is released into the chamber (12) and then inhaled by the user through the mouthpiece (16). The chamber (3) comprises, in the portion immediately before the final part of the mouthpiece (16) of the inhaler, a porous filter (17) capable of holding any possible piece of the drug not completely pulverized, so preventing their inhalation by the user.

- Fig. 5 is an exploded view of the same device depicted in Figs. 3 and 4, showing schematically the following elements: the cover (5) of the horizontal chamber (1) with the cutting element (7) and its pointed end (8) permitting the incision of the capsule (4); the elastic spring (6) allowing the cover (5) to move, by simply pressing on it with a finger; the vertical chamber (2), which comprises the compartment (13) housing the capsule (4), the opening (9) connecting the horizontal chamber (1) with the vertical chamber (2), inside which the cutting element (7) connected to the cover (5) runs together with its pointed end (8) that permits the incision of the capsule (4); the grid reservoir (11) holding the pieces of the case inside and letting the powder disperse in the chamber (12); the lower supporting part is additionally closed by a base (18). In order to

ensure a greater stability of the spring (6) and to prevent the capsule (4) from moving from its place, a pair of fingers (16a) and (16b) are placed in a horizontal position on one side of the capsule (4),
 5 consisting of a circular bend fixed to the outer edge of the hollow portion (10) and a central hole allowing the pointed end (8) of the cutting element (7) to pass through the opening (9). The horizontal movement of the cover (5) makes its upper part run laterally towards the
 10 inside of the chamber (2), pressing the spring (6) and making the point (8) of the cutting element (7) perforate the capsule (4); by releasing the cover (5), it comes back in its initial position, by stopping where its external side protrusions (14a, 14b) meet the internal
 15 protrusions (15a, 15b) of the chamber (1).

- Fig. 6 shows two top views from two different heights: the first view shows the invention composed by all its parts, particularly with the compartment (13) where the capsule (4) is located; the second view refers to a
 20 horizontal plane placed, with reference to Fig. 5, at the height relative to the view a-a, showing the grid reservoir (11) that holds the pieces of the case and lets the powder disperse in the chamber (12).

- Fig. 7 shows the side sectional view of the inhaler in a
 25 third embodiment. In this solution the device is formed by a single horizontal chamber (1), equipped with an opening on the top and closed at the bottom by a chamber (3) connected to it; the horizontal chamber (1) is closed on the top by a cover (2K) that rotates, so permitting

the incision of the capsule (4) by means of a thin blade element (4K) attached to the inner edge of the cover (2K). The capsule (4) is cut by means of said cover (2K), which comprises a thin blade element (4K), connected to the same cover (5). The circular rotation of the cover (2K) makes it possible to cut the capsule (4) placed into the specific compartment (13) of the horizontal chamber (1). Consequently, the pieces of the case remain inside the reservoir (11), while the powder is released into the chamber (12) and then inhaled by the user through the mouthpiece (16). The chamber (3) comprises, in the portion immediately before the final part of the mouthpiece (16) of the inhaler, a porous filter (17) capable of holding any possible piece of the drug not completely pulverized, so preventing their inhalation by the user. The system of collection of the pieces of the case inside the grid reservoir (11) is exactly the same as the solution described in Tables 1 and 2.

- Figs. 8, 9 and 10 show respectively the side, frontal and top view of the invention, through which it's possible to easily identify all the elements above mentioned and described. The rotation of the cover (2K) makes its inner part rotate inside the horizontal chamber (1), so that the cutting element (4K) can split the capsule (4); by releasing the cover (2K) it stops where its two outer protrusions (14a, 14b) meet the inner protrusions (15a, 15b) of the horizontal chamber (1). In Fig. 9, it's possible to note the vertical porous grid (17).

- Fig. 11 is an exploded view of the invention that shows schematically the following elements: the cover (2K) of the horizontal chamber (1), with the thin blade element (4K), connected to it, which permits the incision of the capsule (4); the chamber (1), with the compartment (13) where the capsule (4) is placed; the chamber (3), with the grid reservoir (11) that holds the pieces of the case of the capsule (4) and lets the powdered drug disperse into the chamber (12); the base (18) of the device that completely closes the chamber (12) and the entire inhaler accordingly.
- Figs. 12 and 13 show respectively the side and frontal sectional view of the inhaler in a fourth embodiment. In this solution, the device is formed by a single horizontal chamber (1), equipped with a notch (3G) on the top, and closed at the bottom by a chamber (3) connected and locked to it. The capsule (4) is inserted into the specific compartment (13) through the notch (3G) on the top of the horizontal chamber (1) and at the centre of the element (4G). The capsule (4) is split by means of a cutting element (7G) placed inside the horizontal chamber (1) and having a central hole (8G), whose vertical axis coincides with the one of the inhaler. The element (7G) will split the capsule (4) as it rotates around a fixed point (9G) by means of a rotating hinge that locks it to the chamber (1). The rotation of the element (7G) can be easily performed by pressing with a finger on the end portion (12G) of the same element (7G), opposite to the fixed point (9G), where it is locked by a hinge to the

- chamber (1), from which it comes out through the hole (13G) on one side of the chamber (1). The cutting element (7G) splits the capsule (4) placed into the specific compartment (13) of the horizontal chamber (1), so that
- 5 the powder and the pieces of the case fall into the reservoir (11), which lets only the powder enter the chamber (12) in order to be inhaled by the user through the mouthpiece (16). The chamber (3) comprises, in the portion immediately before the final part of the
- 10 mouthpiece (16) of the inhaler, a porous filter (17) capable of holding any possible piece of the drug not completely pulverized, so preventing their inhalation by the user. The system of collection of the pieces of the case inside the grid reservoir (11) is exactly the same
- 15 as the solution described in Tables 1 and 2.
- Figs. 14 and 15 show respectively two top views from two different heights: Fig. 14 shows a horizontal view from the height of the cutting element (7G); Fig. 15 shows a horizontal view from the height of the chamber (3).
 - 20 - Fig. 14B shows schematically a back view of the invention, with the chambers (1) and (3). In the chamber (3) it's possible to note the hole (13G) from which the end portion (12G) of the element (7G) comes out, allowing the user to press on it, laterally, with a finger, in
 - 25 order to split the capsule (4).
 - Fig. 16 shows schematically the element (7G) from the side and top view.
 - Fig. 17 is a top non-sectional view of the inhaler, in the embodiment depicted in Figs. 12, 13, 14, 14B and 15.

Also in this drawing, it's possible to easily identify all the elements above mentioned and described.

- Fig. 18 shows the side sectional view of the inhaler in a fifth embodiment. In this solution, the device is formed by a single horizontal chamber (1), equipped with an opening on the top, and closed at the bottom by a chamber (3) connected to it; the horizontal chamber (1) is closed on the top by a cover (3H) that comprises by one side, so not at the centre, a circular hole connected to the compartment (4H) where the capsule (4) is placed for its incision, in order to release the powder. The capsule (4) is split by means of a cutting element (6H) placed inside the horizontal chamber (1). The cutting element (6H) consists of a circular plate comprising a hole (7H) whose vertical axis is laterally moved from the one of the inhaler. The element (6H) can cut the lower part of the capsule (4) by means of a blade (8H) located on the lower part of the same element (6H). The rotation of the cover (3H) will cause the incision of the capsule (4) placed in the specific compartment (4H), when the blade plate (8H) under the element (6H) touches the lower part of the capsule staying inside the hole (7H) of the cutting element (6H). After the cutting element (6H) has split the capsule (4) placed in the specific compartment (4H) of the horizontal chamber (1), the pieces of the case remain inside the reservoir (11), while the powder is released into the chamber (12) and then inhaled by the user through the mouthpiece (16). The chamber (3) comprises, in the portion immediately before the final

part of the mouthpiece (16) of the inhaler, a porous filter (17) capable of holding any possible piece of the drug not completely pulverized, so preventing their inhalation by the user. The system of collection of the pieces of the case inside the reservoir (11) is exactly the same as the solution described in the above figures. The rotation of the cover (3H) makes its inner part rotate inside the horizontal chamber (1), so allowing the cutting element (6H) to split the capsule (4); by releasing the cover (3H), it stops where its two outer protrusions (12a, 12b) meet the inner protrusions (13a, 13b) of the horizontal chamber (1).

- Figs. 19 and 20 show respectively the frontal and side non-sectional view of the invention where it's possible to easily identify all the elements above mentioned and described.

- Fig. 21 is an exploded view of the invention that shows schematically the following elements: the cover (3H) of the horizontal chamber (1); the cutting element (6H), with the portion where the base of the capsule (4) is placed for its incision in order to disperse the powdered drug; the horizontal chamber (1), connected to the chamber (3), with the blade plate (8H) under the element (6H), the grid reservoir (11) that holds the pieces of the case of the capsule (4) and lets the powdered drug disperse into the chamber (12) in order to be inhaled by the user through the mouthpiece (16); the base (18) of the device that completely closes the chamber (3) at the bottom.

- Fig. 22 shows schematically the element (6H), located inside the chamber (1), with the circular hole (7H).
- Fig. 23 shows an accessory that must be placed over the mouthpiece (16) for a more hygienic use of the inhaler and can be thrown away and substituted after each use, in the case the inhaler might be used more times. It's made of rubber and comprises one portion (20) that covers the mouthpiece (16), and one portion (21) that is placed into the user's mouth in order to inhale the substance. The protrusion (22) locks the accessory to the inhaler, so preventing it from accidentally escaping. The arrow indicates the direction followed by the substance that must be inhaled.

The present invention provides the following advantages:

An Inhaling device for dispersing through the respiratory tract only one dose of powdered medicaments contained in a capsule at a time, characterized in that it comprises:

- means to hold the capsule (4) with a compartment (13), located inside the cover or inside the chamber close to it, into which the capsule is inserted for about half its length and is held still during the operation of incision so as to guarantee the dispersion of the powder it contains;
- means to split the capsule, with a cutting element equipped, on one end, with a blade and/or point;
- means to release the powder contained in the capsule, with a body formed by one or more chambers (1) (2) that contain the capsule and the cutting device, connected to

a chamber (3) set to hold the powder produced after the breakage of the capsule;

- means to hold the pieces of the case of the capsule, after it has been split, and to prevent the powder from aggregating, with a reservoir (11) having a series of slots on its walls that hold the bigger pieces inside, while letting the powder enter the chamber (12);
- means to deliver the powder of the capsule released into the lower chamber of the inhaler, with a mouthpiece (16) from which the user can inhale the powder;
- optional means to filter the powdered drug, in the portion immediately before the final part of the opening of the inhaler, with a porous filter (17) capable of holding any possible piece of the drug not completely pulverized.

An additional advantage dependent upon the first advantage is an Inhaling device, characterized in that the capsule is cut by the point connected to the cover, which moves up and down by means of a spring. This system comprises:

- means to hold and split a capsule (4) and then release the powder it contained, with a body consisting of a chamber (1), equipped with a cover (5) at one end, and a chamber (2) at the opposite end, which is connected to said chamber (1) and is closed at the bottom by a chamber (3) connected to said chamber (2);
- means to hold the capsule inside said chamber (2), with an open compartment (13) into which the capsule (4) is

placed, resting on the circular groove of said compartment (13), and filling the hollow portion (10) of the chamber (2);

- 5 - means to hold the pieces of the case of the capsule (4), after it has been split, and to prevent the powder from aggregating, with a grid reservoir (11) having a series of slots on its walls that hold the bigger pieces inside, while letting the powder pass through;
- 10 - means to close the container comprising the capsule, with a cover (5) which enters the chamber (1) and has two outer protrusions (14a, 14b) on its walls that stop under the inner protrusions (15a, 15b) of the chamber (1), preventing the cover from accidentally escaping from its place;
- 15 - means to allow the cover (5) to move perpendicularly to the capsule (4) till the stop of said protrusions, with a spring (6) inside the chamber (1), which touches the outer edge of the hollow portion (10) on its lower side and the inner surface of the cover on its upper side;
- 20 - means to split the capsule (4), with said cover (5) having inside a pointed element (7) that passes through the elastic spring (6); when the cover (5) is pressed, it will perforate the capsule (4) placed into the hollow portion (10), releasing its powder into the chamber (12)
- 25 and holding the pieces of the case in the reservoir (11);
- means to deliver the powder of the capsule (4) released into the chamber (12), with a mouthpiece (16) from which the user can inhale the powder.

An additional advantage dependent upon the second advantage is an Inhaling device characterized in that the capsule (4) is located inside the compartment (13) in the hollow portion (10) in a horizontal position, when the
5 cover (5) is vertical, or in a vertical position, when the cover (5) is horizontal; in this way, the element (7) will perforate the capsule (4) with its point (8), when the cover (5) is pressed respectively down, in a vertical and perpendicular direction towards the capsule, or laterally,
10 in a horizontal and perpendicular direction towards the same capsule.

An additional advantage dependent upon the second advantage is an Inhaling device characterized in that the operation of incision of the capsule and the consequent
15 inhalation of the powdered drug by the user, can be easily performed using just one hand: in particular, it's sufficient to keep the inhaler with your right hand, place your thumb under the base of the inhaler supporting it, and press the cover with your forefinger, so as to perforate
20 the capsule and let the powder disperse into the chamber (12) below, after it has been filtered by the reservoir (11); then you place the device into your mouth and inhale the powdered drug.

A further advantage dependent upon the second
25 advantage is an Inhaling device characterized in that the body of the inhaler is formed by three parts that can be assembled each other: the chambers (1) and (2), and the chamber (3), besides a cover (5) that enters the chamber (1). Such a conformation facilitates the manufacturing and

assembling of this device, considerably reducing the costs of the mass production.

An additional advantage dependent upon the first advantage above, is an Inhaling device characterized in that the capsule is cut by means of the rotation of the cover of the inhaler. This system comprises:

- means to hold and split a capsule (4) and then release the powdered drug it contained, with a body consisting of a single chamber (1) in a horizontal position, equipped with an opening on the top, and closed at the bottom by a chamber (3) connected to it, so forming a single element;
- means to hold the capsule inside the chamber (1), with an open compartment (13) into which the capsule (4) is placed in a horizontal position, resting on the circular groove of said compartment (13);
- means to hold the pieces of the case of the capsule (4), after it has been split, and to prevent the powder from aggregating, with a reservoir (11), under the division point of the capsule, having a series of slots on its walls that hold the bigger pieces inside, while letting the powder pass through;
- means to close the container (1) comprising the capsule, with a cover (2K) that closes the upper end of the chamber (1) and has two outer protrusions (14a, 14b) on its walls that stop under the inner protrusions (15a, 15b) of the horizontal chamber (1), preventing the cover (2K) from accidentally escaping from its place;

- means to split the capsule (4), with a thin blade element (4K), connected to the cover (2K) and attached to its inner edge;
- means to allow the cover (2K) to rotate, thanks to the circular shape of the same cover (2k) and the chamber (1), so as to split the capsule (4) with a simple rotation of the cover, in any direction, till the element (4K) reaches and cuts the capsule (4);
- means to deliver the powder of the capsule (4) released into the chamber (3), with a mouthpiece (16) from which the user can inhale the powdered drug.

An additional advantage dependent upon the sixth advantage above, is an Inhaling device characterized in that the blade element (4k) is connected and perpendicular to the cover (2K) and to the capsule (4), so that, as it rotates following the rotation of the cover, it will cut part of the case of the capsule, removing it and letting the powder and the pieces of the same case fall into the reservoir (11) below, which lets only the powder enter the chamber (12) in order to be inhaled. In this solution, the body of the inhaler is formed by two parts that can be assembled each other: the chambers (1) and (3), connected each other, besides the cover (2K) that enters the horizontal chamber (1).

A further advantage dependent upon the sixth advantage above, is Inhaling device characterized in that the operation of incision of the capsule and the consequent inhalation of the powdered drug by the user, can be easily performed by keeping the inhaler with one of your hands,

and rotating the cover (2K) with the other one, until the blade element (4K) connected to the cover (2K) touches the lower part of the capsule (4); then you place the device into your mouth and inhale the powdered drug.

5 An additional advantage dependent upon the sixth advantage above, is an Inhaling device characterized in that the capsule (4) is inserted by the side wall of the chamber (1) into the suitable compartment (13), in a horizontal position. In order to prevent the capsule (4)
10 from moving from its place, the lower edge of the cover (2K) has two outer protrusions (14a, 14b) on its walls that stop under the inner protrusions (15a, 15b) of the horizontal chamber (1), preventing the cover (2K) from accidentally escaping from its place and, at the same time,
15 ensuring a greater stability of the capsule (4) during the operation of its incision.

A further advantage dependent upon the first advantage above, is an Inhaling device characterized in that the capsule is split by means of a cutting element that moves
20 inside the unique horizontal chamber. This system comprises:

- means to hold a capsule and then release the powder it contained, with a body consisting of a single chamber (1) in a horizontal position, equipped with an opening on the
25 top, and connected at the bottom to a chamber (3) locked to it;
- means to hold the capsule inside the only horizontal chamber (1), with an upper open compartment (13) into

- which the capsule (4) is placed in a vertical position, resting on the circular groove of said compartment (13);
- means to hold the pieces of the case of the capsule (4), after it has been split, and to prevent the powder from aggregating, with a grid reservoir (11) below;
 - means to split the capsule (4), with a cutting element (7G), located inside the horizontal chamber (1), which comprises a system of two circular holes (8G) holding the lower part of the capsule (4) and having a vertical axis that coincides with the one of the inhaler;
 - means to allow the cutting element (7G) to move, with a rotating hinge at the end of the same element (7G) connected to an inner corner of the chamber (1), so that by pressing with a finger on the end portion (12G) of the cutting element (7G), it splits the capsule (4) in a horizontal direction, causing the dispersion of the powdered drug that will be later inhaled by the user;
 - means to deliver the powder of the capsule (4) released into the chamber (12), with a mouthpiece (16) from which the user can inhale the powder.

An additional advantage dependent upon the tenth advantage above, is an Inhaling device characterized in that, by pressing the end portion (12G) of the cutting element (7G), the hole (8G), which has a cutting inner perimeter and comprises a part of the capsule (4), moves in a horizontal direction, so that it removes the lower part of the case, letting the powder fall into the reservoir (11) below, together with the pieces of the case.

12) Inhaling device according to claim 10, characterized in that the cover is fixed and the capsule is inserted in a vertical position into the compartment (13) inside the cover, through a notch (3G) on the upper part of the cover.

5 An additional advantage dependent upon the tenth advantage above is an Inhaling device characterized in that the hole (8G) of the cutting element (7G) that must split the capsule (4) located into the specific compartment (13), is formed by two circular holes of different diameter, 10 having corresponding vertical axis with each other and with the vertical axis of the inhaler. The diameter of the hole (8a) on the upper part of the element (7G) is suitably smaller than the diameter of the hole (8b) on the lower part of the element (7G). This ensure a greater stability 15 of the capsule (4) during the operation of its incision by means of the rotation of the element (7G); all that involves a complete dispersion of the powdered drug, preventing the capsule from moving upwards and consequently losing powder from the upper notch (3G) of the chamber (1).

20 A further advantage dependent upon the tenth advantage above is an Inhaling device characterized in that the body of the inhaler is formed by two parts that can be assembled each other: the chambers (1) and (3), connected each other, besides a cover (4G) that perfectly enters, by its lower 25 edge, the horizontal chamber (1). In this solution, the operation of incision of the capsule (4) and the consequent inhalation of the powdered drug by the user, can be easily performed by keeping the inhaler with one of your hands, and making the cutting element (7G) move with the other

one, so that you press with your thumb on the end portion (12G) causing the element (7G) rotate around the fixed point (9G) where a rotating hinge is located.

An additional advantage dependent upon the tenth advantage above, is an Inhaling device characterized in that the cutting element (7G) is made of plastic or other suitable material ensuring the necessary stiffness, so that it's sufficient a moderate force to split the capsule by means of the rotation of the cutting element.

10 An additional advantage dependent upon the first advantage above, is an Inhaling device characterized in that the capsule is cut by means of the rotation of the cover of the inhaler. This system comprises:

- means to hold a capsule (4) and then release the powder it contained, with a body consisting of a chamber (1) in a horizontal position, equipped with an opening on the top and closed at the bottom by a chamber (3) connected to it. The horizontal chamber is closed on the top by a cover (3H) that comprises a compartment (13) of circular shape, inside which the capsule (4) is directly placed in a vertical position,;
- means to hold the capsule inside said cover (3H), with an open compartment (13), of circular shape, placed directly inside the cover (3H), into which the capsule (4) is placed, resting on the circular groove of said compartment (13);
- means to hold the pieces of the case of the capsule (4), after it has been split, and to prevent the powder from aggregating, with a reservoir (11) having a series of

slots on its walls that hold the bigger pieces inside, while letting the powder pass through;

- means to close the container (1), with a cover (3H), which holds the capsule (4) and closes the horizontal
5 chamber (1), having two outer protrusions (12a, 12b) on its walls that stop under the inner protrusions (13a, 13b) of the chamber (1), preventing the cover (3H) from accidentally escaping from its place;
- means to allow the cover (3H) to rotate, thanks to the
10 circular shape of the same cover (3H) and the chamber (1), so as to split the capsule (4) with a simple rotation of the cover, in any direction, till a blade element (8H) reaches and cuts the capsule (4);
- means to split the capsule (4), with an element (6H),
15 consisting of a circular plate comprising a hole (7H), whose vertical axis is laterally moved from the one of the inhaler, which holds the lower part of the capsule (4), so that, by rotating said element (6H), the blade (8H) below cuts the lower part of the capsule (4);
- 20 - means to filter the powder and the pieces of the case, with a reservoir (11) under the division point;
- means to deliver the powder of the capsule released into the chamber (12), with a mouthpiece (16) from which the user can inhale the powder.

25 An additional advantage dependent upon the sixteenth advantage described above, is an Inhaling device characterized in that the lower part of the capsule (4) is inserted both into the hole of the element (6H) and into the corresponding hole below (7H) of the blade element

(8H), which has a cutting inner circumference, so that, as the element (6H) rotates, while the blade element (8H) below is fixed, it will remove the lower part of the capsule (4), letting the powder fall into the reservoir.

5 An additional advantage dependent upon the sixteenth advantage described above is an Inhaling device characterized in that the rotation of the cover (3H) permits the incision of the capsule (4); in this case, the capsule (4) remains in the specific compartment (13) that
10 holds its upper part still, while its lower part is cut by the hole (7H) where it is inserted, following the rotation of the same cover.

A further advantage dependent upon the sixteenth advantage described above is an Inhaling device
15 characterized in that the capsule is directly inserted by the upper edge of the cover (3H), in a vertical position, corresponding to the external edge of the same cover (3H). In order to prevent the capsule (4) from moving from its place, the lower edge of the cover (3H) has two outer
20 protrusions (12a, 12b) on its walls that stop under the inner protrusions (13a, 13b) of the horizontal chamber (1), preventing the cover (3H) from accidentally escaping from its place and, at the same time, ensuring a greater stability of the capsule (4) during the operation of its
25 incision.

An additional advantage dependent upon the sixteenth advantage described above is an Inhaling device characterized in that the body of the inhaler is formed by two parts that can be assembled each other: the chambers

(1) and (2), connected each other, besides a cover (3H) that enters the horizontal chamber (1). In this solution, the operation of incision of the capsule and the consequent inhalation of the powdered drug by the user, can be easily performed by keeping the inhaler with one of your hands, and rotating the cover (3H) with the other one, until the element (6H) connected to the cover (3H) touches the lower part of the capsule (4); then you place the device into your mouth and inhale the powdered drug.

10 An additional advantage dependent upon the previous advantages is an Inhaling device characterized in that an accessory can be additionally provided (Fig. 23): it's made of rubber or other suitable material and must be placed over the mouthpiece (16) of the inhaler, where it is locked thanks to its protrusion (22). In this way, the user inhales the powder from its opening (21) and substitutes the covering after each use.

20 An additional advantage dependent upon the previous advantages is an Inhaling device characterized in that it can be conveniently and easily carried, thanks to its small size, and can simplify and reduce the operations that must be performed for the inhalation of the powdered drug by the user. In particular, the shape and the position of the various chambers of the invention allow the user to perform the operation of incision of the capsule and the consequent inhalation of the powdered drug with a single hand, using a single finger to cause the incision of the capsule, a different finger according to each different solution. With

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the rest of the hand, he/she places the device into his/her mouth and inhales the powdered drug.

An additional advantage dependent upon the previous advantages is an Inhaling device characterized in that the powder released into the device is inhaled by the user by placing the outer end of the chamber, opposite to the grid reservoir, into his/her mouth or nose and breathing in, so that the powder coming out from the opening enters the mouth or nose and reaches the lungs.

10 An additional advantage dependent upon the previous advantages is an Inhaling device characterized in that it is made of plastic material and should be thrown away after each use, so as to guarantee the greatest comfort.

15 An additional advantage dependent upon the previous advantages is an Inhaling device characterized in that, under the housing portion of the capsule, a reservoir is provided, with a series of slots on its walls and a grid shape, which allows the pieces of the case of the capsule to remain inside the reservoir. Said reservoir has the important function to prevent the powder from aggregating in a humid atmosphere, obstructing in this way its dispersion into the chamber and the consequent inhalation by the user.

25 An additional advantage dependent upon the previous advantages is an Inhaling device characterized in that the spring (6) is made of metal, plastic or other suitable material ensuring the right flexibility, so that it's sufficient a moderate pressure to make it move.

An additional advantage dependent upon the previous advantages is an Inhaling device characterized in that, in order to prevent the capsule (4) from moving from its place, and ensure a greater stability of the spring (6),
5 fingers (16a) and (16b) are placed above or on one side of the capsule, accordingly to its horizontal or vertical position, consisting of a circular bend resting on the outer edge of the hollow portion (10) and a central hole allowing the point (8) of the cutting element (7) to pass
10 through.

An additional advantage dependent upon the previous advantages is an Inhaling device characterized in that, with reference to the figures of Tables 3/7 and 5/7, the cutting element is made of plastic or other suitable
15 material ensuring the necessary stiffness, so that it's sufficient a moderate force to split the capsule by means of the rotation of the cover. Additionally, the cover can be totally pulled out from the horizontal chamber (1), so permitting to substitute the old capsule with a new one, in
20 the case this device might be used more times.